



Security Council

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S/1999/371
4 April 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 APRIL 1999 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I am enclosing herewith some information regarding the civilian destruction in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia caused by the barbaric and criminal aggression of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) against my country (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIĆ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



Annex

Civilian destruction in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from 24 March to 1 April 1999, as a result of the barbaric and criminal NATO aggression

From the outset of NATO aggression against our country through 1 April 1999, the North Atlantic Alliance committed more than 1,000 criminal attacks in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in which tens of thousands of homes and other civilian facilities were damaged. Dozens of civilians were killed and over a thousand sustained serious or light injuries.

During the NATO aggression, civilian targets most frequently came under attack. The missiles hit factories, apartment blocks, hospitals and health institutions, schools, day-care centres, old people's homes and sports facilities. Particularly extensive damage was done to cultural and historical monuments as well as to religious establishments throughout the country. Medieval monasteries of Gracanica and Rakovica and a church in Jelasnica, near Surdulica, were badly damaged. As is known and has been so convincingly confirmed to the international public by the renowned scientist Weber, Kosovo and Metohija are the areas with the largest concentration of Serbian medieval cultural sites of inestimable value, including those under the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) protection (Gracanica). The targets of attacks were also water supply systems, and the electrical grid, as well as other facilities serving to cater for the needs of the population.

The attacks also targeted hospitals and other health institutions attending to the civilians (a hospital and a medical centre in the Leskovac area; the Nis hospital; a polyclinic in Nis; the gerontological centre in Leskovac; the General Hospital in Djakovica etc.). The attacks did not even spare schools and day-care facilities for children (primary school "16 October" and primary school "Vladimir Rolovic" in Belgrade; a kindergarten in the Petlovo Brdo suburb of Belgrade; two secondary schools in the Nis area; primary school "Toza Markovic" in Novi Sad; and four primary schools and a secondary medical school in the Leskovac area; as well as a larger number of schools in the region of Kosovo and Metohija). Over a hundred pre-school institutions and schools were damaged in NATO actions. As a result of the aggression, schools and universities were closed. The warehouses storing liquid chemicals and raw materials for the chemical industry were hit in Pancevo, in Novi Sad and in other towns, thus causing huge contamination of soil and air. Thousands of citizens were exposed to poison gases that might have a lasting effect on the health of people and the environment.

Attacks of NATO forces, unequivocally, serve the purpose of Albanian terrorists and separatists, as proved by repeated attacks against a large number of civilian targets and towns and villages predominantly populated by Serbs (Gracanica, Kosovo Polje, Koritiste and Vrbovac near Gnjilane, Bjelo Polje near Pec etc.). However, the missile attacks against the towns and villages in Kosovo and Metohija have brought about large-scale destruction, caused fear and panic among the population, whatever their ethnicity. Thousands of civilians,

women, children and elderly and infirm people, in fear of the aggressor's bombs, were forced to leave Kosovo and Metohija, which means that NATO forces have provoked a large humanitarian catastrophe. The towns and villages in Kosovo and Metohija and beyond have been without electricity and water for days now, and provision of staple foods has been considerably slowed by NATO aggression. The devastation of dwellings by NATO forces has been by far the greatest in Pristina, Novi Sad, Djakovica, Prokuplje, Gracanica etc. The civilian establishments in the neighbourhoods of Kijevo-Knezevac, Batajnica, Jakovo, Borca on the outskirts of Belgrade and around Pancevo also came under attack.

The aggressor's targets included factories and business facilities manufacturing household appliances and catering for every day needs of the population (Tubes factory in Urosevac, "Utva" in Pancevo, "Sloboda" Cacak producing vacuum cleaners and cookers), and the agricultural-industrial complex "Mladost" in Gnjilane etc. and television centres (radio and TV centre in Pristina) which are located in densely populated residential areas, transport companies ("Kosmet prevoz" in Gnjilane) and a hydro-meteorological station (Bukulja near Arandjelovac) were directly hit. Total destruction of these facilities has left hundreds of thousands of people without jobs since this was the only source of income for them and their families. For example, by destroying the factory "Sloboda" Cacak, 5,000 persons were left jobless while 20,000 of their dependants were without any means of subsistence.

Infrastructure has also been extensively damaged: roads, the railway network, energy production systems and telecommunications.

The aggressor also attacked roads, like the Belgrade-Zagreb motorway near Stari Banovci, and the Kraljevo-Kosovo Polje railway near Ibarska Slatina, as well as the bridge over the Sava river in Novi Sad, which connected this town with Petrovaradin, leaving Novi Sad and Petrovaradin residents without water (600,000 residents; in the entire country, a million people were left without water), since the main and city water supply system was built in the bridge. The destruction of the bridge has discontinued international river navigation on the Danube River connecting the Black Sea to the Baltic Sea. It is indicative that they have chosen this time to attack when a lot of people start going to work and mothers are taking their children to day-care centres and the traffic is rather heavy then.

NATO forces in these attacks used weapons and other means of destruction that are prohibited in accordance with the international conventions (cluster bombs have been used in the attacks on Gracanica, Pristina and its neighbourhood, Lukare village, Grmija, Gnjilane, villages of Vrbovac and Mogila near Kosovska Vitina, Koritiste near Gnjilane, Nis Airport, Sombor Airport, downtown Prizren etc.). They also used NATO slow activating bombs to destroy civilian targets. In addition, it was noted that radio locators have been used. Those have been thrown from the NATO planes on the eve of the attack and before that. They were placed in the vicinity of civilian targets and at some traffic communication lines (on both sides of the bridge in Cuprija) and water supply systems (dam of the Garasko jezero near Arandjelovac). Moreover, it was established that before leaving the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) mission members also engaged in placement of radio locators.

Fierce air strikes caused a lot of fires, which have been taken out thanks to timely and efficient intervention of fire brigades, but they caused extensive damage.

In addition to the above consequences (killed and wounded civilians and enormous material damage), the international public should be warned that the health of a huge number of civilians has been endangered, including women, the elderly, the sick, children who for eight days now spend days and nights in the shelters. Refugee centres in Nis and Pristina also came under attack, killing 15 refugees.

On the basis of the latest investigations and a large number of commissions assessing the damage, it can be said that at the present moment it amounts to several billion United States dollars (the activities to estimate the losses are under way). It is contemplated that other consequences that are even more dreadful (stress, health risks, lack of elementary conditions for normal life and supply of citizens etc.) are of huge proportions.

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 APRIL 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have been instructed by my Government to inform you that the Stabilization Force (SFOR) dynamited the section of the Belgrade-Bar railroad passing through the territory of Republika Srpska near the station of Strpci. A railroad guard was killed on that occasion.

Bearing in mind that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is a signatory party and guarantor of the Dayton Agreement, I have the honour to transmit the request of my Government that an emergency meeting of the Security Council be convened to condemn most strongly the instrumentalization of SFOR in the aggression against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The SFOR action is an unprovoked criminal act in which one civilian life was lost. The act represents a serious destabilization of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and further proof that SFOR continues to behave as an occupying Power and an extension of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in the region. It is also contrary to the provisions of the Dayton Agreement, which was endorsed by the Security Council. Exceeding its authority and abusing its presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina, SFOR has transformed itself from a guarantor of peace into a force spreading conflict in the region.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia reiterates its request that the Security Council condemn the NATO aggression on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the continuation of which aggravates the situation in the region.

I would be very grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIĆ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.



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5 April 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 3 APRIL 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 2 April 1999 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, informing you that on 2 April 1999 United States and United Kingdom aircraft destroyed Iraq's main oil pumping station which serves the Mina al-Bakr oil terminal, with the aim of interrupting the pumping of oil and hampering the application of the memorandum of understanding concerning the oil-for-food programme, and calling upon you to take a clear and unambiguous position on this aggression and to bring it to the attention of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Letter dated 2 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour formally to inform you that the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom have just committed a further act of criminal aggression against Iraq. On Friday, 2 April, at 1815 hours, United States and United Kingdom warplanes flying out of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait bombed Iraq's main oil pumping station serving the Mina al-Bakr oil terminal, which is a facility of the South Oil Company of Iraq and is situated at Hamdan, in the area of Abi Al-Khasib, in Basrah Governorate.

This cowardly aggression by the United States and the United Kingdom has resulted in the destruction of the station in question. It will escape no one that the aim of this cowardly act of aggression is to interrupt the pumping of Iraqi crude oil to the Mina al-Bakr oil terminal, in southern Iraq, as part of an attempt to hamper the application of the memorandum of understanding signed between the Republic of Iraq and the United Nations relating to the oil-for-food-and-medicines programme and to destroy Iraqi civilian infrastructure as part of a criminal United States and United Kingdom plan to perpetuate military aggression against Iraq quietly and with a minimum of fanfare, as several United States officials have described it.

Apart from constituting a serious threat to security in the Gulf, these acts of aggression undermine what remains of the existing system of international relations based mainly on the Charter of the United Nations.

While holding the United States and United Kingdom Governments internationally responsible for these acts of aggression and all their consequences, the Government of the Republic of Iraq calls upon you, in your capacity as a signatory to the memorandum of understanding, to take a clear and unambiguous position on the unjust and repeated acts of aggression perpetrated against Iraq by the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Silence concerning the overt acts of aggression of which Iraq is a victim can in no way serve to justify such acts.

This silence not only masks an unjust aggression against Iraq but, above all, it also clears the way for all potential aggressors to attack any country jealous of its independence and sovereignty which refuses to accept the odious hegemony of the United States.

The pursuit of the United States and United Kingdom aggression, which relies on brute force and the law of the jungle, means beyond a shadow of a doubt that any independent and sovereign country and Member of the United Nations can at any moment be the target of unjust aggression, as has happened to Iraq.

We ask you, officially, to bring this serious issue to the attention of the Security Council in accordance with the responsibility that rests with you under

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the memorandum of understanding, of which you are a signatory together with the Iraqi party.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Republic of Iraq



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OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

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I should be grateful if you would arrange for this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Letter dated 2 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour formally to inform you that the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom have just committed a further act of criminal aggression against Iraq.

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This cowardly aggression by the United States and the United Kingdom has resulted in the destruction of the station in question. It will escape no one that the aim of this cowardly act of aggression is to interrupt the pumping of Iraqi crude oil to the Mina al-Bakr oil terminal, in southern Iraq, as part of an attempt to hamper the application of the memorandum of understanding signed between the Republic of Iraq and the United Nations relating to the oil-for-food-and-medicines programme and to destroy Iraqi civilian infrastructure as part of a criminal United States and United Kingdom plan to perpetuate military aggression against Iraq quietly and with a minimum of fanfare, as several United States officials have described it.

Apart from constituting a serious threat to security in the Gulf, these acts of aggression undermine what remains of the existing system of international relations based mainly on the Charter of the United Nations.

While holding the United States and United Kingdom Governments internationally responsible for these acts of aggression and all their consequences, the Government of the Republic of Iraq calls upon you, Sir, in your capacity as President of the Security Council for the current month, to bring this letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council in order that they may learn of the unjust and repeated acts of aggression perpetrated against Iraq by the United States of America and the United Kingdom and in order that the Council may take up this serious situation, for silence concerning the acts of aggression of which Iraq is a victim can in no way serve to justify such acts.

The silence about the illegal and unwarranted acts against Iraq not only masks an unjust aggression but, above all, it also clears the way for all potential aggressors to attack any country jealous of its independence and sovereignty which refuses to accept the odious hegemony of the United States.

The pursuit of the United States and United Kingdom aggression, which relies on brute force and the law of the jungle, means beyond a shadow of a doubt that any independent and sovereign country and Member of the United Nations can at any moment be the target of unjust aggression, as has happened to Iraq.

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The Charter of the United Nations clearly spells out the Security Council's responsibility in a case where a Member State is the target of overt aggression.

We await the measures which the Security Council may deem fit to take in response to this unjust act of aggression perpetrated against Iraq by the United States and the United Kingdom.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Republic of Iraq



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LETTER DATED 4 APRIL 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE
PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the letter from Zivadin Jovanovic, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to Cornelio Sommaruga, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, on 3 April 1999 concerning the humanitarian catastrophe in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia caused by the aggression of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 3 April 1999 from the Federal Minister for Foreign
Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the
President of the International Committee of the Red Cross

I consider justified your timely reaction to the initiative of the Red Cross of Yugoslavia to convene a meeting of national organizations of the Red Cross in order to assess the current humanitarian situation in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in the wake of a grave humanitarian catastrophe caused by the aggression of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

It is of utmost importance in a situation when for 10 days and nights totally unprovoked armed aggression of the United States of America and NATO against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, a sovereign country, a member and founder of the United Nations, rages unchecked. Thousands of tons of NATO and United States bombs and explosives have been dropped since the beginning of the aggression, on 24 March, on cities, villages, refugee camps, cultural-historical monuments, religious shrines, schools, hospitals, bridges, factories and other civilian targets across Yugoslavia. In addition to extensive material destruction, it has resulted in a lot of innocent civilian victims. NATO and United States aggression has been coupled with the fabrication of lies and an unseen anti-Yugoslav campaign, particularly concerning the alleged "humanitarian catastrophe" with a view to misleading the international public and drawing the conclusions that suit the goals of aggressor.

For a long time now, the aggressor has been preparing a humanitarian catastrophe and has managed with the bombs and missiles to produce one. The columns of refugees from Kosovo and Metohija, the consequences of the aggression, are used in the international public to justify the crime and expansion of aggression, threatening with new victims. NATO bombs are not selective; they have equally tragically threatened and still threaten all citizens: Serbs, Montenegrins, Albanians, Muslims, Romanians, Turks, Goranians and Egyptians.

I should like to inform you that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 31 March 1999 launched an appeal to all citizens of Kosovo and Metohija, particularly Kosmet Albanians, not to leave their homes, least of all their State, despite the NATO air strikes against civilian targets, to sympathize with others in need and to help each other and the State to defend themselves against NATO aggression. To those who have been displaced in the wake of the aggression the Government provides humanitarian assistance. The victims and plight of the civilians have been dramatically increased by daily escalation of bombing in the centres of big towns, such as Belgrade, Priština, Novi Sad, Čačak and others. So far, more than a hundred civilians have been killed and more than one thousand have been wounded. Material damage exceeds several billion United States dollars and increases by the day.

In the past few days, NATO forces have also been deliberately bombing Albanian settlements in order to generate new displacements, increase

humanitarian catastrophe and ensure public support for the expansion of their criminal aggression.

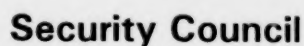
The regional water supply system was destroyed in Novi Sad, leaving 600,000 people without water.

NATO bombs have so far hit two centres for refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, hospitals, more than 100 schools and day-care centres, many cultural monuments, religious sites, telephone and other communications, infrastructure (railways, airports, bridges, roads), private homes, farms and industrial and business facilities which have no military purpose whatsoever.

In a shelter in Kuršumlija, 11 refugees lost their lives. In refugee centres in Niš and Priština, 15 persons were killed. The destruction of the storehouses of liquid chemicals and precursors for the chemical industry in Pančevo, Belgrade, Priština and other towns, poses a serious threat to the environment.

I am requesting you, in line with the mandate of the International Committee of the Red Cross, to undertake all within your powers to put an end to this aggression and prevent a humanitarian catastrophe of large proportions, not only in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, but in the region and Europe at large.

(Signed) Živadin JOVANOVIĆ



ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIĆ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 3 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the United
Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

I have carefully read your letter of 25 March 1999. Unfortunately, in its tone and approach it is no different from your previous views and those of other Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) officials, despite the fact that it was written at the height of brutal aggression by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Thousands of tons of NATO and United States bombs and explosives have been thrown, since the beginning of the aggression, on 24 March, on towns, villages, refugee camps, cultural and historical monuments, religious shrines, schools, hospitals, bridges, factories and other civilian targets across Yugoslavia. All of this, in addition to extensive material destruction, caused many innocent civilian casualties. The aggression of NATO and the United States of America has been coupled with fabrication of lies and an unprecedented anti-Yugoslav campaign, particularly concerning the alleged "humanitarian catastrophe", with a view to misleading the international public and drawing the conclusions that correspond to the aggressor's goals.

The NATO aggressor has projected a humanitarian catastrophe and managed with its bombs and missiles to produce one, in order to now take advantage of the columns of refugees from Kosovo and Metohija, a consequence of the aggression, in the international public as a justification for the crimes and further expansion of the aggression, threatening with new victims. NATO bombs are not selective - they equally tragically endangered and still endanger all citizens - Serbs, Montenegrins, Albanians, Muslims, Romanies, Turks, Goranies, Egyptians.

I should like to inform you that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on 31 March, called on all citizens of Kosovo and Metohija, especially Kosmet Albanians, not to leave their homes, least of all their State, despite NATO air strikes against civilian targets, to sympathize with others in need and to help each other and the country to defend themselves against the NATO aggression. Those who have been displaced in the wake of the aggression receive Government humanitarian assistance. Inside the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia no one encourages displacement. People are seeking refuge for fear of an inevitable death facing them for the last nine days. The victims and plight of the population have dramatically increased with the daily escalation of bombing raids against towns and villages. Particularly devastating and tragic are the consequences of NATO missile attacks in downtown areas of large cities such as Belgrade, Priština, Novi Sad, Čačak and many others.

The NATO attacks concentrate on provoking a humanitarian catastrophe and the largest human tragedy unprecedented in all of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia territory. Over the last few days, NATO forces have also bombed ethnically pure Albanian villages so as to provoke the stampede of refugees and

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aggravate the humanitarian catastrophe and thus win the support for the widening of the criminal aggression. In the city of Novi Sad, they have destroyed a regional water system supplying 600,000 people with running water. NATO bombs have so far hit two shelters housing refugees from Bosnia and Croatia, several hospitals, over 100 schools, a great many cultural monuments and places of worship, telephone lines and other communications, private homes, farms, pharmaceutical plants, etc. In a refugee centre in Kuršumlija alone, 11 refugees have been killed. The destruction of chemical storages and other chemical industrial facilities in Pančevo, Belgrade, Priština and other places has endangered the environment.

I therefore call on you and expect you, Madam Ogata, to condemn the aggression as a crime against peace and humanity. In these dramatic moments, it is necessary to join our efforts to provide all the assistance needed to all refugees and all those displaced by the senseless NATO aggression, in and outside the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This also stems from the noble objectives of UNHCR as well as from the agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and your organization that should be reaffirmed and lived up to precisely at this moment.

(Signed) Živadin JOVANOVIĆ



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LETTER DATED 4 APRIL 1999 FROM THE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF
THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to forward herewith copies of the letters from Zivadin Jovanovic, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to Mr. Federico Mayor, Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, on 2 and 3 April 1999 (see annexes I and II) concerning the destruction of the national heritage of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia caused by the aggression of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as documents of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIĆ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex I

Letter dated 2 April 1999 from the Federal Minister for Foreign
Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the
Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization

Since 24 March, a brutal aggression by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, spearheaded by the United States of America against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, a sovereign country, a founding member of the United Nations and a member State of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has been going on. This has grossly violated the fundamental principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and dealt the most dangerous blow so far to the entire system of international relations. For the first time after the Second World War, a sovereign European country has been exposed to aggression and, for the first time, the mightiest military alliance is cooperating directly with a separatist/terrorist organization in attacking the sovereignty and integrity of a member of the international community.

The aggressor is massively bombing civilian targets, towns and villages, many infrastructure facilities and cultural monuments across the Yugoslav territory. The countries, particularly those from Europe, taking part in the destruction of the cultural monuments in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, know full well their civilizational value. They represent not only Serbian and Yugoslav cultural heritage but yours as well, since many of them have been proclaimed to be under UNESCO protection.

Not only are the cultural and architectural monuments destroyed or damaged but many scientific and other institutions are as well. More than 100 schools in the entire Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have been damaged to such an extent that classes had to be suspended in schools and universities, which will have unforeseeable consequences. We expect to hear the voice of your conscience in protecting 2,787 registered cultural monuments, out of which 1,300 are located in Serbian and European territory, Kosovo and Metohija.

Most directly affected are four sites included in the UNESCO World Heritage List: Durmitor National Park, Kotor (which has been endangered on a daily basis by NATO missiles), Stari Ras - Sopocani and Studenica. These monuments have to be immediately placed on the List of Endangered Sites, as do the Decane monastery (from the fourteenth century) and Biogradska Gora National Park, which have been nominated for the World Heritage List, and several dozen cultural monuments in Kosovo and Metohija whose names have already been transmitted to UNESCO. I shall mention some of them: Patriarchate of Pec (thirteenth century) and Bajrakli Mosque in Pec (fifteenth century), the Church of the Virgin Ljeviska (fourteenth century), St. Archangel monastery in Prizren (fourteenth century), Sinan Pasha's mosque in Prizren (seventeenth century), ancient Ulpiana (fourteenth century) and Gazimestan (fourteenth century). Gracanica, a monastery from the fourteenth century, famous for its frescos, has been repeatedly shelled and damaged. Seriously endangered are monasteries Ostrog (sixteenth century) and Moraca (thirteenth century) as well as the old town of

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Cetinje in Montenegro. Daily air strikes against Fruska Gora most directly endanger the biggest monastery complex in Europe (35 in all, dating back to the sixteenth century).

Also endangered are some 1,700 natural beauty sites in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Under the pretext of preventing a "humanitarian catastrophe" in Kosovo and Metohija and allegedly protecting "human rights", bombs and cruise missiles, which do not make a national or ethnic distinction, create a genuine humanitarian catastrophe, unseen in Europe since the Second World War. Such a blatant act of aggression, raining death on hundreds of civilians has to be stopped immediately. The States committing such acts bear political, material and any other responsibility and shall be judged by history.

I therefore call upon you to raise your voice of reason and immediately act within your powers in order to stop the aggression, and particularly the barbaric destruction of the cultural heritage of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Europe and the world. It is of utmost importance that you personally engage in preventing these anti-civilizational acts against humanity and the basic principles of UNESCO.

(Signed) Zivadin JOVANOVIC

Annex II

Letter dated 3 April 1999 from the Federal Minister for Foreign
Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia addressed to the
Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization

With reference to your letter of 2 April 1999, I should like to inform you of further escalation in bombing the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by aggressors from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The aggressor air forces increasingly and more extensively bomb civilian targets, cities, villages and infrastructure. As I have already informed you, particularly endangered are cultural monuments across the Yugoslav territory.

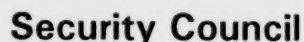
The latest example of this barbaric act is the destruction of a bridge on the Danube, which connected Novi Sad with Petrovaradin. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that this bridge has a particular place in cultural-historical heritage of Yugoslavia and Europe and is under State protection. In April 1942, Nazis shot and threw in the river thousands of arrested civilians, primarily Jews and Serbs, from that bridge.

In the immediate vicinity of the Bridge of Sorrow, there is the Square of the Victims of Fascism, with a monument containing the names of killed Serbs and Jews, symbolizing the unity of multi-ethnic Vojvodina in the fight against the Fascist occupier.

Unfortunately, today these sacrosanct symbols of history and culture, not only of Yugoslavia but of all of Europe as well, have been lastingly scarred by the barbaric aggression of the United States of America and NATO, contrary to all civilizational norms. The destruction of the bridge has left 600,000 residents without water, and navigation along this international waterway has been discontinued.

I again call upon you to raise your voice so that UNESCO may intervene to stop this senseless aggression by NATO, threatening with its barbaric nature the holiest values of European culture and historical heritage.

(Signed) Živadin JOVANOVIĆ



S/1999/378
5 April 1999
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Counsel, who has been in charge of the operation. After the aircraft landed at 9.45 a.m., New York time, at Valkenburg airport in the Netherlands, the two accused were detained by the Dutch authorities, as provided for in paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998), pending their transfer for the purpose of trial before the Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands.

I am also pleased to report to the Security Council that I have been informed by the French authorities through a letter dated 13 October 1998 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations that in regard to the requests in the letter from the French authorities dated 20 December 1991 (A/46/825-S/23306), in reporting to the Council under paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998), I might indicate that the conditions set forth in resolution 1192 (1998) had been met, without prejudice to the other requests concerning the bombing of Pan Am flight 103.

Today's development would not have been possible without the demonstration of goodwill on the part of all the parties concerned and without their commitment to resolving all the issues related to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998) in a satisfactory and mutually acceptable manner.

As has already been reported informally to the members of the Security Council, given the complex and sensitive nature of the arrangements foreseen in resolution 1192 (1998), issues of both a political and legal nature were raised by the Libyan Government regarding the implementation of the resolution. Those issues needed to be clarified to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned in order to achieve understanding on the implementation of the resolution.

Legal issues as well as practical arrangements related to the implementation of the resolution were discussed in October and November 1998 between the United Nations Legal Counsel, Mr. Hans Corell, and a Libyan legal team, headed by Mr. Kamel Hassan Maghur. They were resolved to the satisfaction of all those concerned, with the assistance of the Governments of France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. I should like to express my appreciation to the Libyan legal team and to the States concerned for the constructive manner in which they addressed the complex issues before them.

With a view to achieving progress in resolving some of the sensitive political issues of concern to the Libyan Government, on 5 December 1998, I travelled to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and had fruitful and constructive discussions with the Leader of the Revolution, Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, and senior Libyan officials. Following my visit, I sought the assistance of the Governments of South Africa and Saudi Arabia, with which I have been constantly in close touch to coordinate our joint efforts in search of a fair solution to the pending issues.

I should like, therefore, to express my appreciation to the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and all the other parties concerned for their willingness to demonstrate sufficient flexibility in arriving at a mutually acceptable solution. I should like, in particular, to express gratitude to the Governments of Saudi Arabia and South Africa for their efforts and assistance.

/...

Paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 1192 (1998) provides, inter alia, that if the Secretary-General reports to the Council that the two accused have arrived in the Netherlands for the purpose of trial before the Scottish court sitting in the Netherlands and that the Libyan Government has satisfied the French judicial authorities with regard to the bombing of UTA 772, the measures set forth in Security Council resolutions 748 (1992) and 883 (1993) shall be suspended immediately. As noted above, these requirements of the resolution have been met.

Paragraph 8 of resolution 1192 (1998) also reaffirms paragraph 16 of Security Council resolution 883 (1993), which provides that the Secretary-General is requested to report, within 90 days of the date of the suspension of the aforementioned measures, on compliance by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya with the remaining provisions of Security Council resolutions 731 (1992) and 748 (1992) so that the measures might be lifted immediately if the Secretary-General reports that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has fully complied with those provisions.

Therefore, following the suspension of the measures referred to above, I shall proceed as expeditiously as possible with the preparation of this report. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has already provided extensive information and the necessary assurances on this matter, including to the Security Council.

Finally, let me also express the hope that the spirit of cooperation now established, will be maintained in future and that the start of the trial will mark the beginning of a process leading to the normalization of relations among all parties concerned for the benefit of the international community as a whole.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/379
5 April 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 1 APRIL 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you of my decision to appoint His Excellency Mr. Moustapha Niasse (Senegal) as my Special Envoy for the Democratic Republic of the Congo Peace Process. Mr. Niasse's mandate will be to:

- (a) Further demonstrate to the leaders concerned my interest in and commitment to the regional efforts directed at restoring peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
- (b) Assess progress made in the Lusaka process, and ascertain the positions of the parties towards a peaceful settlement of the conflict;
- (c) Identify the main obstacles to signing the ceasefire agreement;
- (d) Have a wide range of contacts with Congolese political and civil leaders with the aim of making an assessment of the prospects for broader political participation and national reconciliation through the internal democratic process and an inclusive political dispensation;
- (e) Sound out African leaders on the role, if any, the United Nations, and especially the Security Council and myself, could play in promoting a negotiated settlement; if so, what should be the form and substance of that role;
- (f) Ascertain the type of support countries outside Africa are prepared to extend in order to promote a peaceful settlement of the conflict, and whether they are ready to support materially and financially, through a trust fund or otherwise, a distinct United Nations role in peacemaking for the Democratic Republic of the Congo;
- (g) Report to me on his mission, and submit recommendations on practical measures that the United Nations, the Security Council and myself could take to assist or complement the existing peace initiatives.

A former Prime Minister and long-serving Foreign Minister of his country, Mr. Niasse will bring to his mission the authority of the statesman, the experience of the diplomat, and a deep commitment to peace in Africa. He has accepted to start his mission urgently, and is expected to leave New York about



10 April after a week of consultations at United Nations Headquarters. Mr. Niasse will be assisted by my Representative for the Great Lakes Region, Mr. Berhanu Dinka.

I should like to emphasize that my decision to appoint a Special Envoy was taken in close consultation with His Excellency Mr. Salim A. Salim, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, and His Excellency Mr. Frederick J. T. Chiluba, President of Zambia, who has been spearheading with great energy and dedication the peace process initiated by the Southern African Development Community. Allow me, Mr. President, to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the efforts of the many African leaders who have worked towards a peaceful settlement of the latest conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since it erupted in August 1998.

I should be grateful if you could bring this information to the attention of the members of the Council and convey to them my hope that their Governments will grant their full diplomatic and political support to my Special Envoy during his challenging mission.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN



Security Council

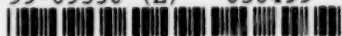
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ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 5 APRIL 1999 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 April 1999 (S/1999/379) concerning your decision to appoint Mr. Moustapha Niasse (Senegal) as your Special Envoy for the Democratic Republic of the Congo Peace Process has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the decision contained in your letter and take note of the information contained therein.

(Signed) Alain DEJAMMET
President of the Security Council





Security Council

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S/1999/381
5 April 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 5 APRIL 1999 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO
RESOLUTION 1132 (1997) CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN
SIERRA LEONE ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to resolution 1171 (1998), adopted by the Security Council on 5 June 1998, concerning Sierra Leone. In paragraph 4 of the resolution, the Committee is required to report to the Council on notifications received from States on the export of arms and related matériel to Sierra Leone, as well as on notifications of imports of arms and related matériel made by the Government of Sierra Leone.

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1132 (1997) concerning Sierra Leone received a letter from the Government of Ukraine dated 1 April 1999 notifying the Committee of the intention to export two helicopters MI-24B, as well as spares and additional equipment for the said aircraft, for the sole use in Sierra Leone of the Military Observer Group of the Economic Community of West African States.

(Signed) Fernando Enrique PETRELLA
Chairman
Security Council Committee
established pursuant to
resolution 1132 (1997)
concerning Sierra Leone



Security Council

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5 April 1999
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 APRIL 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 4 April 1999 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning acts of aggression carried out against Iraq by United States and United Kingdom aircraft taking off from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace on 2 April 1999. The letter requests that you intervene immediately and effectively to bring a halt to these oppressive actions, which constitute a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Letter dated 4 April 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that in two separate incidents over southern Iraq on 2 April 1999 United States and United Kingdom aircraft violated Iraq's airspace, as described below:

1. At 0900 hours on Friday, 2 April 1999, 13 hostile formations violated Iraq's airspace. American F-14s, F-15s, F-16s and F-18s and British Tornados participated in these cowardly formations, which flew eight sorties from Kuwaiti airspace and 33 from Saudi airspace, supported by an Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft and an E-2C operating from Saudi airspace. These hostile formations overflew the areas of Salman, Samawah, Diwaniyah, Najaf and Qurnah and bombed residential areas in the Afak area of the Qadisiyah Governorate, destroying two residential buildings and injuring two innocent civilians. Our interceptors and brave missile force engaged these formations, driving them back at 1035 hours to the evil bases in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia from which they had taken off.

2. At 1700 hours on the same day, Friday, 2 April 1999, the cowardly formations again violated Iraq's airspace, having taken off from their bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. A total of twelve formations, including American F-14s, F-15s, F-16s and F-18s and British Tornados flew 21 sorties from Saudi airspace and 4 sorties from Kuwaiti airspace, with the support of one AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace. These hostile formations overflew Salman, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Basra and Amarah. Our interceptors and ground-based defences launched a counter-attack against the hostile aircraft, driving them back at 1840 hours to the bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait from which they had taken off.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq holds the United States of America and the United Kingdom fully responsible for these acts of aggression and the material damage and loss of human life arising therefrom, and requests that you intervene immediately and effectively to bring a halt to these oppressive actions, which constitute a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law. I should also like to draw your attention to the gravity of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait's involvement in American and British acts of aggression against Iraq. In this regard, I should like to point out that in March 1999 the League of Arab States adopted resolution No. 5837 calling for the cessation of all actions perpetrated against Iraq outside the framework of the relevant Security Council resolutions, meaning an end to the forcible imposition of the aerial exclusion zones. By continuing their arrogant and reckless aerial attacks and acts of aggression against Iraq, the United States of America and the United Kingdom demonstrate contempt for all Arab States that are party to that resolution. We further affirm the Government of Iraq's inalienable right, in accordance with international law, to defend itself, to safeguard the sovereignty and security of Iraq and, in accordance with the norms of international liability, to seek compensation from these

States for all the material, spiritual and human losses which it has suffered and continues to suffer as a result of these acts of aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq



Security Council

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6 April 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 MARCH 1999 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE PROSECUTION OF PERSONS
RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL
HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE
FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SINCE 1991 ADDRESSED TO THE
PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Once again, I have the duty to report to the Security Council the continuing refusal of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to cooperate with the International Tribunal, as required by numerous resolutions of the Security Council and the Tribunal's Statute. The reason for making this report are the continuing and additional instances in which the Federal Republic has refused to permit the Prosecutor and her investigators to enter Kosovo, in order to initiate investigations into alleged crimes committed in that territory.

On 2 February 1999, I received a "Request by the Prosecutor, pursuant to rule 7 bis (B), that the President Notify the Security Council that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has Failed to Comply with its Obligations under Article 29" (hereinafter "the Prosecutor's Request") and supporting documents. On 12 February 1999, I invited the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to respond, no later than 26 February 1999, to the Prosecutor's assertions. I have received no such response.

The Prosecutor's Request relates, inter alia, to the failure of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to allow the Prosecutor and a team of her investigators to enter Kosovo on 18 January 1999, in order to initiate an investigation into alleged criminal activity occurring in Racak, Kosovo. The Prosecutor relied, in part, on Security Council resolution 1160 (1998), in which the Council urged the Prosecutor to "begin gathering information related to the violence in Kosovo that may fall within its jurisdiction". This refusal is in direct contravention of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's obligations under resolution 1160 (1998), in which the Council notes "that the authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have an obligation to cooperate with the Tribunal" and international law generally.

The International Tribunal's Rules of Procedure and Evidence provide, under rule 7 bis (B), that when the Prosecutor satisfies the President of the International Tribunal that a State has failed to comply with its obligations



under the International Tribunal's Statute, "the President shall notify the Security Council thereof". I have made a finding, pursuant to rule 7 bis (B), that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has failed to meet its obligations under article 29 of the Statute of the Tribunal.

I would also note that in Security Council resolution 1207 (1998) of 17 November 1998 the Council reiterated its call for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to cooperate fully with the Prosecutor in the investigation of all possible violations within the jurisdiction of the Tribunal. In resolution 1207 (1998), the Council requested that I keep it informed "about the implementation of this resolution for the Council's further consideration".

The Security Council created the Tribunal to investigate and prosecute persons responsible for some of the most horrific violations of international humanitarian law. As a subsidiary organ of the Security Council, and because the Tribunal lacks mechanisms to enforce State compliance, we rely upon the Security Council to bring non-cooperating States into compliance. Once again, I urge you to provide the support necessary to enable the Tribunal to discharge its mandate and to take measures that are sufficiently compelling to bring the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into compliance with its obligations under international law.

(Signed) Gabrielle KIRK McDONALD
President



Security Council

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S/1999/384
6 April 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 6 APRIL 1999 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

In accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 689 (1991) and in the light of your report of 30 March 1999 (S/1999/330), the members of the Security Council have reviewed the question of the termination or continuation of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) and its modalities of operation.

I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Council concur with your recommendation that UNIKOM be maintained. In accordance with resolution 689 (1991), they have decided to review the question once again by 6 October 1999.

(Signed) Alain DEJAMMET
President of the Security Council

